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FRIDAY JUNE 25, 1915.

WEATHER FORECAST

Showers Saturday, Sunday fair in the interior, showers on the coast.

"IN SCHOOLROOM WALLS."

Attention is again called to the article, "In Schoolroom Walls," which will appear in Sunday's issue of the Intelligencer. Dealing as it does with education and the history of the schools in Anderson, it will be extremely interesting to every true Andersonian.

Anderson county is now one of the leading counties in the state in the advancement of education, containing ninety-odd schools, with a total enrollment of something over 11,000 pupils. It leads in the number of rural school improvement associations and has therefore been designated as the banner county in this work.

How was all this brought about? It has taken time of course and in the early days the boy or girl that received an education had to work much harder than those of today, when a school is within easy reach of everyone in the county.

Anyone who reads the article written by Mrs. Louise Ayer Vandiver will have a clearer conception of the earlier school days and why today Anderson is one of the foremost educational cities in South Carolina.

The article will appear in tomorrow's issue of this paper.

EVERYBODY AT THE TENT.

We wonder what a stranger would have thought had he happened to pass through Anderson yesterday morning just about 11 o'clock, when the morning service at the McLendon tent was over. There was absolutely "nothing doing" in the business section of the city between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, but anyone who looked up towards the postoffice when the services were over could have seen that there had been something doing some-

8 hours at 10 o'clock yesterday 7 1-2 hours ago and owners of 8 boxes each, and the agreement that four more boxes should be sent. Extra nice and good apples, pears, plums, peaches, etc. Also layout of fresh fish, including lobsters, crabs, etc.

The Spot Grocery  
(The Store With No Aim)

121 N. Main

would have been impossible for any man to create the interest or deep concern which he has done in that length of time. Every man and woman in Anderson appears to be deeply interested in the services and the largest attendance on record was that of last night. There is no telling what will happen in Anderson before these meetings are over.

MR. HUERTA.

Closer contact with Victoriano Huerta, late of Spain and more remotely of Mexico, has served to remove certain unfavorable impressions of that gentleman. As a New York business man and a Long Island commuter, he doesn't seem by any means the cold-blooded assassin that most Americans have pictured him. And if he ever tried to drink up all the brandy in Mexico City, he has shown no disposition to tackle a similar job in New York.

At his Forest Hills home, surrounded by his family and retainers, Gen. Huerta hasn't yet stood anybody up against the garage to be shot. He hasn't assassinated any of the neighbors, or robbed any hen roosts. His activity is limited, for the most part, to running the lawn mower and digging in the garden. His favorite recreation is scanning the stars through a telescope. This terror of Mexico and late enemy of the United States loves the stars, and is an astronomer of no mean ability.

Gen. Huerta has an office among the big buildings of lower Manhattan. He is a civil engineer and is said to be a good one. He took the engineering course in the Mexican military college, and was graduated with honor in five years instead of the usual eight. His military map of Mexico is said to be the best in existence.

It's usually like that—when you come to know a bad man he isn't so bad after all. Anyhow, if Gen. Huerta was as monstrously wicked a Mexican as we pictured him, he's been, so far, a very decent American.

SCIENTIFIC MENUS.

A restaurant established for the use of New York department of health employees exhibits certain innovations in line with the most modern dietary theories. Every article on the bill of fare has its food values carefully figured out and indicated on the menu card.

A patron who wants roast beef, for example, finds by glancing at the card that a twenty-cent portion will weigh four ounces and that by taking it into his system he will absorb 27 grams of protein—the one indispensable food element—and a total of 460 calories, or heat-and-energy units.

A club luncheon is set forth in this fashion:

Cream of asparagus soup, 5 cents—one-half pint, 230 calories, 7 grams protein.  
Salade a la sante, 8 cents—370 calories, 2 grams protein.  
Glass of milk, 4 cents—7 ounces, 160 calories, 7 grams protein.  
Apple pie (one-sixth) with cheese (one cu. inch), 5 cents—390 calories, 8 grams protein.  
Whole wheat bread (2 slices) with butter (one-half ounce)—120 calories, 5.5 grams protein.  
Total, 22 cents—1,410 calories, 33.5 grams protein.

Along with these specifications, the menu cards contains explanations of the scientific dietary system, so that if any customer doesn't get his money's worth of calories and things it's his own fault.

If this system ever becomes the rule, there will probably be a big change in patrons' orders, especially in the fashionable restaurants. It's likely that the ordinary citizens when he finds that the more fancy and expensive a dish is, the less nourishment there is in it, will declare for the simple life.

And yet, you never can tell. It may be a long time before the public is content simply to buy food, rather than trimmings, elaborate service and music.

Big Cotton Stalk.

A stalk of cotton was brought into The News office by A. C. Walker, measuring some 30 inches in height and being an especially healthy specimen of the plant. This is by far the largest cotton plant seen around here in some time, and most of the seed is just above the ground good, and is in the process of chopping. This, however, is a plant that has started to grow on towards the fruit and shows very early crop. The plant was raised on the farm of Joel A. Ellison, father, S. C. route 4.—Greenville News.

The Spot Grocery  
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121 N. Main

## EDITORIAL OF THE DAY

(Chicago Journal.)  
Unless congress meets this fall in a hurry to face facts and provide for the national defenses, Canada at the close of the present war will have more trained soldiers than the United States. And Canada is far from being a military nation.

The Journal has no fear that our northern neighbor will try to annex Maine or capture Chicago. But the Journal counts it a crime to leave a rich and peaceable country of 100,000,000 inhabitants with fewer trained defenders than are possessed by many nations with only 5 per cent of our population and less than 5 per cent of our wealth.

ABOUT THE STATE.

Made in Newberry.  
One of the best dressed men the Observer man has seen lately was Supt. T. J. Digby of the Oakland mills. He bloomed out Saturday in what might have been taken for a Palm Beach suit—except that it looked too good for that—and with cloth shoes. Being complimented on his fine appearance, he explained that the suit including the shoes and shirt and necktie, was made in his own mill; that is the cloth was. A Philadelphia tailor built the suit and an Atlanta concern the shoes. Mr. Digby himself gave the suit the creamy flannelly appearance by dyeing it, getting just the right tint. Mr. Digby has another suit made from Oakland mill goods—a light green.—Newberry Observer.

Roller Mill for Chester.  
We understand that Mr. D. H. Shannon is interested in the establishment of a roller mill in Chester, and we hope that business men of the community will assure him of their interest and support, as seven or eight times as much wheat has been produced in the county this year as any other year in quite a while, and the farmers will become discouraged if there is no convenient mill for the grinding of their crop. This is a matter that is of vital interest and concern to Chester, and we hope that the business interests will endeavor to persuade Mr. Shannon to take the step.—The Reporter.

Just Lots of Grain.  
The farmers of Sumter county who gave heed to the advice so generally given last fall to plant more small grain, have now harvested their crops of wheat, oats and rye and many of them have on hand a surplus over and above what will be needed for farm use this year. The problem now is to find a market for this grain. The home grown oats is heavier and better quality than the feed oats sold on the local market by grain dealers and should command at least an equal price. The local feed dealers buy a good many car loads of western oats and if they want to encourage crop diversification they can do so by obtaining their supply of oats from Sumter county farmers.—Sumter Item.

Winnebago Boys Go West.  
Last Thursday night four Winnebago boys, James Macfie, Joe Hayner, Hartwell Hurly and Sam Clowrey, left for South Dakota. They are going to work in the wheat fields during the harvest time.—News and Herald.

Potato Prices Fall.  
The bottom has dropped out of the Irish potato market and the Sumter county farmer who planted potatoes for shipment will not make any profit if they sell at present prices. Fortunately no one planted potatoes on a large scale, and even though the price of potatoes continues low, no one will lose much on the experiment.—Sumter Item.

Two New Banks.  
Two new banks for Spartanburg—one to be located at Spartan mills and the other at a point about midway between the Clifton and Glendale mills—are now in the process of organization through the efforts of John B. Cannon, cashier of the Bank of Spartanburg, and associates. The capital stock of each to the amount of \$5,000 has been subscribed and the charters will be received at once.—Spartanburg Journal.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Flies do not breathe through their mouths, but through holes in their bodies. Their eyes are made up of 4,000 facets. Flies are able to carry from sixty to seventy times their own weight.

In Switzerland on the demand of 50,000 voters, or of eight cantons, any law passed by the federal parliament must be submitted to the general body of the people for acceptance or rejection.

Sandwiches are said to have been invented by the fourth Earl of Sandwich, who was so much addicted to gambling that he would rarely quit play for dinner.

Some of the hardest words to find rhymes for are pepper, pork, silver, chimney, Lizzie, window and wide.

In Holy Scripture the day is always received from the sunset of the previous evening.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 27

REVIEW, SECOND QUARTER.

READING LESSON—Psalm 78:5-7.  
GOLDEN TEXT—I myself will be the shepherd of my sheep.—Ezekiel 34:8.

The approximate time covered by these lessons is from 1091 or 1075 B. C. to 1035 or 1023 B. C., somewhere between 50 and 60 years. The most prominent character is David. He is related to every lesson, except the first, either as an actor or an author. This fact gives us a center about which to revolve our review. By making assignments a week in advance a chapter summary of David's life can be presented as follows: Chapter I, Saul's disobedience, and its relation to David. II, The secluded shepherd boy and Samuel. III, The boy and the giant. IV, The musician and the king. V, The boy and his friend. VI, The young man in exile. VII, The young man as king. VIII, The king and the ark. IX, The king's great sin. The remaining lessons will make excellent reading matter to be interspersed with the presentation of the various chapters and we may call the whole program "From Obscurity to Power."

An excellent suggestion is made in "Peloubet's Selected Notes," of making a large chart ruled vertically into five columns and horizontally into twelve spaces, one for each lesson. Label the vertical columns respectively, place, character, intervening events, key verse, and principal teaching. Then have each of the sixty different spaces assigned to classes or to individuals who will each in turn, beginning at the upper left hand corner with lesson one, fill in the different spaces in order until the whole chart is covered. If a blackboard is used these facts can be written within the different squares, otherwise cards must be taken to have the facts written upon previously prepared pieces of cardboard, or paper, each to correspond to the dimensions of the various squares on the large chart. As in the case of the "chapter review," previous suggested, Lessons III, XI and XII, being from the Psalms, may be read and no further attention be given to them so far as the chart is concerned. For the younger classes a good story teller can give a running story of the lessons which will prove highly interesting. To drill the school or the separate classes on some of the outstanding facts of the books of First and Second Samuel and the Psalms will prove a profitable expenditure of time. For Illustration: Who are the heroes of First Samuel? Of Second Samuel? What chief events in the life of David are recorded in First Samuel? In Second Samuel? Where is the record of David and Goliath?

If a running commentary is desired the following suggestions may help:  
Lesson I. Saul I set aside, hence the need of David, "a man after God's own heart."

Lesson II. Samuel's choice set aside and David the youngest son is selected to be king.

Lesson III. The wonderful shepherd psalm which is a "testimony" of David the shepherd king. (Have the school recite it in concert.)

Lesson IV. A venture of faith, Jehovah's watchful care over David, and the downfall of a mighty foe.

Lesson V. Saul's vain attempt to slay David. The development of hatred, the protecting care over those who "put their trust in Jehovah."

Lesson VI. The love of David and Jonathan, an illustration of the surrendered life and a type of the love for us of one who has said, "Henceforth I call you not servants but friends."

Lesson VII. David's generosity to his persistent persecutor. David did not do to Saul what Saul tried to do to David. Though selected to become the king, David recognized in Saul one of God's chosen men and patiently bided his time till God should remove this recreant, disobedient servant and place him in the position of power.

Lesson VIII. David exalted to be king, first over Judah and later over the entire nation. Also the record of his shrewd manner of making friends with all of the tribes of Israel.

Lesson IX. David established Jerusalem to be both the civil and religious center of the nation. His joy in worship and in God's service points forward to our "chief shepherd."

Lesson X. David was after all only human. In the midst of his idle luxury he succumbed to the allurements of temptation and committed an awful sin, an act that involved many others and made the sum total one fearful to behold. How are the mighty fallen!

The higher they are the harder the fall.

Let this part of the review consist of reading the psalms with but little, preferably no, comment.

If what has gone before has been prayerfully and vividly presented, comment on these two lessons is needless.

They so clearly and cogently connect themselves with David's life as to leave little more to be said, and the review will end with the psalmist's note of thankfulness and his trust in Jehovah, the testimony of his personal knowledge and experience.

If you want the biggest fish in the pond for comfort, style and service just drop us a line, or phone, or call, and it's yours in quick order.

Suits \$10 to \$25.  
Palm Beach Suits \$7 to \$10.  
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**B. O. Grant & Co.**  
"The Store with a Conscience"

**Sunday**  
Services in the Churches of  
Anderson Tomorrow.

**CHURCH DIRECTORY**

First Baptist, Corner East Church and Manning Streets.  
St. John's Methodist, Corner River and McDuffie Streets.  
First Presbyterian, Corner West Whitner and Towers Streets.  
Central Presbyterian, Corner North Main and Orr Streets.  
A. R. P., Corner North McDuffie and Society Streets.  
Grace Episcopal, Corner South McDuffie and Morris Streets.  
Christian, Corner Greenville and Fant Streets.  
St. Joseph's Catholic, Corner McDuffie and Earle Streets.

**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN**  
The services at the First Presbyterian church tomorrow will be held at the following hours: Sabbath school at 10 o'clock, under the superintendency of Mr. E. W. Brown. The pastor will preach at 11:30 o'clock. There will be no evening service, owing to the tent meeting under the auspices of the St. John's Methodist church. A very cordial invitation is extended to the public to worship with us.

**GRACE CHURCH**  
Rev. J. H. Gibboney, rector, phone 835.  
Services for the fourth Sunday after Trinity.  
8:00 a. m.—The Holy Eucharist.  
10:15.—Sunday School.  
11:30.—Morning prayer and sermon.  
5:00 p. m.—Evening song and sermon.  
Tuesday, St. Peter's Day, 10 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.  
Wednesday, 5:00 p. m.—Evening prayer.

**CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN**  
Rev. Witherspoon Dodge, pastor.  
Sunday school at 10:15; report of

committee on picnic.  
Morning service at 11:30. Subject of sermon: "God's Plan for the Building of the Church."  
Solo by Mrs. Arthur Carl Lee.  
Night service at the McLendon tent.

**A. R. P. CHURCH**  
Sunday school at 10:30. Special desire that all members be present.  
Morning service at 11:30. Subject of sermon: "The Touch of God."  
A cordial invitation is extended to all to worship here.

**FIRST BAPTIST**  
Sunday school 10 o'clock, Dr. A. L. Smathers, superintendent.  
Morning service 11:30. The Rev. D. P. Grain will fill the pulpit at this hour. A cordial invitation is given to attend.  
No evening service on account of McLendon meeting.

**St. John's Methodist.**  
Sunday school at the usual hour. A full attendance is requested.  
Rev. Baxter F. McLendon will preach in the tent at 11:30 a. m., 4 o'clock p. m. and in the evening at 8:15.

**PRESS COMMENT**

The Building and Loan Men.  
(Columbia State.)

The nineteen building and loan associations of this city have outstanding loans of nearly two million dollars and about eighty per cent of the sum has been loaned upon dwelling houses.

In other words, hundreds and hundreds of cottages in which hardworking, useful citizens dwell would not be here had there been no building and loan associations.

The capitalist handling big loans, who has plenty of gilt-edged collateral, borrows from the banks. The workingman who has saved a few hundred dollars is enabled, through the building and loan company, to obtain a credit which he could not obtain in any other way.

Home ownership is the first and best aid to good citizenship. The building and loan company is the principal means whereby it is extended to other than rich men. Through it the borrower and home-builder puts the ten dollars save to work the instant that it has been saved. By it the borrower is enabled without delay to go into his home and make it a helper in paying for itself, instead of being compelled to live in another man's house until his savings had reached a considerable sum.

What the building and loan men have done for Columbia has been done for scores of cities and towns in South Carolina. The experience of the South Carolina Building and Loan Association is a good example of the value of these institutions.

United States has lifted millions of men from poverty and ignorance.

out them millions of families would be shifting from pillar to post, moving two or three times every year, who are living in their own homes, going to the same churches and sending their children to the same schools from year to year.

To say these things seem scarcely necessary, yet it is worth while to remind the community of the great part that these institutions play in community development. What would be the outlook of a South Carolina town without the institutions that are the main hope of the ambitious man without wealth to make for himself a permanent and secure place in the community's life?

That the members of the South Carolina Building and Loan League are heartily welcome to Columbia we need not say. They may be assured that the usefulness of their work is well understood in this city, that owes so much to it, and we wish that our citizens will not allow the occasion of their meeting here to pass without making themselves more familiar with the institutions and with the problems that remain to be solved in connection with them.

**The New Secretary of State.**  
(News and Courier.)

Wide apart as the poles are the reasons governing the appointment of Mr. Bryan's successor compared with those which led to the appointment of Mr. Bryan. When President Wilson appointed Mr. Bryan as secretary of state he was given to Mr. Bryan solely on account of political considerations. It was never seriously contended by anybody that the Nebraska man and any special fitness for the place. Mr. Lansing, on the other hand, has been chosen to succeed Mr. Bryan on no other account than that of the qualifications which he possesses for the discharge of his duties. It would be difficult to cite another instance where an appointment of anything like equal importance has been made with such complete disregard of politics.

It is the war, of course, which has produced this significant change of attitude. When Mr. Bryan was made secretary of state the world was at peace, with the exception of Mexico, and it did not seem probable that any special diplomatic knowledge or skill would be needed in the post to which he was called. Today this knowledge and skill are absolutely essential; and it is because Mr. Lansing is believed to possess both in high that his nomination will give satisfaction to the people of the United States of all parties. A few months ago he was unknown to the nation. Now he is chosen to occupy what is for the time being its most important office with the exception only of the presidency itself. It is a remarkable example of the opportunity seeking the man.

Mr. Lansing will have the chance to do his country great service. His task is fraught with many difficulties and hazards, but it is one which should bring to the front the very best that is in any man. The whole fabric of international relationships is being reweaved and the secretary of state of the United States has the opportunity to prove himself a master spinner. All that the public knows of Mr. Lansing has tended to create a thoroughly favorable impression of him. There will be the most general agreement that the appointment is in all the circumstances the best which President Wilson could have made; and if the good will of the American people can accomplish such a result, Mr. Lansing is assured of a highly successful career in the great office whose requirements and possibilities were never so large as now.

**Charleston Family Row.**  
(Columbia Record.)

There is to be a municipal election in Charleston some time before this year is out, and the campaign warms up. Municipal campaigns in Charleston usually last three or four years. Maj. Tristram T. Hyde, who opposed John P. Grace before, is the only announced candidate against Mayor Grace, who seeks reelection.

The Hyde people controlled the Democratic party convention and made the rules for the campaign. The convention by a strict partisan vote defeated the Grace move for public meetings in each ward.

Subsequently Mayor Grace sent a long challenge to Mayor Hyde to meet him on the stump. This is a major declined, signing his "ster" very respectfully" whether he meant it that way or not. Mayor Grace made another effort to get Mayor Hyde to meet him on the stump. Again the major courteously declined.

Mayor Grace, who is a regular stinging nettle when he gets into action, then wrote a letter full of taunts, at cetera, in which he accused Mayor Hyde of making charges against the Grace administration and then being afraid to face Mayor Grace on the stump with them.

To which the major appended the following:

Note.—(Returned to writer, as will be any further communications because of offensive personalities to which this letter is referred.)

T. T. HYDE.

Now that will not squelch Mayor Grace. He is too versatile and too cooperative. But we do not blame Mayor Hyde. When in the game of politics, it is unfair to yourself to let your opponent play your hand. If Mayor Hyde is running on his merits and his citizenship, he would do his cause no good to get into a wordy scrap with a man who is a past master.

But, what some people can't understand is this—why should Charleston of necessity have to select from these two gentlemen? Why perpetuate a feud? Charleston is the city of a whole state, and the people of South Carolina would like to have there a man of administration capable of being head of the great opportunities before this great port in the next five years.